

United States District Court  
for the  
Southern District of Florida

Randi Waldstein, Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	Civil Action No. 23-21107-Civ-Scola
Virgin Cruises Intermediate	)	
Limited, Defendant.	)	

**Order Striking Complaint**

This matter is before the Court on an independent review of the record. This maritime tort action arises from injuries allegedly sustained by Plaintiff Randi Waldstein when she slipped and fell while a passenger aboard a ship operated by Defendant Virgin Cruises Intermediate Limited. (Compl., ECF No. 1.) In her complaint, Waldstein asserts one count of negligence against Virgin Cruises Intermediate Limited. (*Id.* ¶¶ 9-18.) Within the one count of negligence, Waldstein alleges twelve ways by which Virgin Cruises breached four duties to Waldstein. (*Id.* ¶¶ 13-14.) Many of these “breaches” raise distinct theories of liability, some of which do not appear to be based on duties that are even alleged or cognizable. (*E.g.*, Compl. at ¶ 14.j. (“Failing to place the pool chairs and lounges in a manner that would minimize or mitigate any dangers from passengers falling in the area.”)) Others are redundant. (*Compare, e.g., id.* at ¶ 14.c. (“Failing to remove the substance from the floor . . . .”) *with id.* at ¶ 14.h. (“Failing to keep the area free from liquid and other hazards.”))

“Courts in the Eleventh Circuit have little tolerance for shotgun pleadings.” *Vibe Micro, Inc. v. Shabanets*, 878 F.3d 1291, 1294-95 (11th Cir. 2018). They violate Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) and 10(b), “waste scarce judicial resources, inexorably broaden the scope of discovery, wreak havoc on appellate court dockets, and undermine the public’s respect for the courts.” *Id.* (quotations and alterations omitted). When presented with a shotgun pleading, a district court “should strike the pleading and instruct counsel to replead the case—if counsel could in good faith make the representations required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b).” *Jackson v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 898 F.3d 1348, 1357-58 (11th Cir. 2018) (“This is so even when the other party does not move to strike the pleading”). One type of shotgun pleading is where a complaint fails to “separate[] into a different count each cause of action or claim for relief.” *Weiland v. Palm Beach Cty. Sheriff’s Office*, 792 F.3d 1313, 1322-23, n.13 (11th Cir. 2015). The complaint here is this type of shotgun pleading.

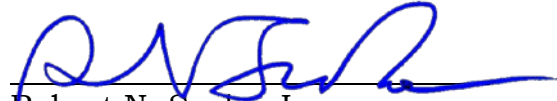
Waldstein attempts to fit multiple distinct theories of liability into the single “negligence” count. (Compl. at ¶¶ 10-17.) Each distinct theory, however, is a separate cause of action that must be asserted independently and with corresponding supporting factual allegations. See *Garcia v. Carnival Corp.*, 838 F. Supp. 2d 1334, 1337, n.2 (S.D. Fla. 2012) (Moore, J.) (dismissing maritime negligence claim that “epitomizes a form of ‘shotgun’ pleading,” where the plaintiff alleged that the defendant owed a duty of “reasonable care under the circumstances,” and then “proceed[ed] to allege at least twenty-one ways in which [the d]efendant breached this duty”); *Brown v. Carnival Corp.*, 202 F. Supp. 3d 1332, 1338 (S.D. Fla. 2016) (Ungaro, J.) (“Simply alleging that Carnival owed Plaintiff a duty of ‘reasonable care’ in a conclusory fashion, while also pleading [“forty-one”] alleged breaches that purport to impose a heightened duty upon Carnival, is not sufficient to state a valid negligence claim under maritime law,” and holding that “the burden will remain on Plaintiff to review her Complaint and ensure that each factual allegation is supported by law and plausible facts, and is alleged in good faith.”); *Gayou v. Celebrity Cruises, Inc.*, No. 11-23359-Civ, 2012 WL 2049431, at \*5-\*6, n.2 (S.D. Fla. June 5, 2012) (Scola, J.) (ordering plaintiff to amend complaint to “separately allege an independent count” for various theories of liability that were lumped into a single maritime negligence claim); *Flaherty v. Royal Caribbean Cruises, Ltd.*, No. 15-22295, 2015 WL 8227674, \*3 n.3 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 7, 2015) (Lenard, J.) (same); *Doe v. NCL (Bahamas) Ltd.*, 2016 WL 6330587, at \*3 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 27, 2016) (Ungaro, J.) (holding that Plaintiff’s “boilerplate allegations” of breach of duty failed to state a claim for negligent hiring and retention, training and supervision under maritime law, and ordering Plaintiff to “allege each of these three claims **in separate Counts**” in an amended complaint (emphasis in original)); *Ciethami v. Celebrity Cruises, Inc.*, 207 F. Supp. 3d 1345, 1349-50 (S.D. Fla. 2016) (Williams, J.) (holding that maritime negligence claim failed Rule 8(a), where the Plaintiff’s “shotgun-style recitation[]” of “34 breaches of duty,” “without any factual context,” makes “any meaningful assessment of her claims difficult”); *Gharfeh v. Carnival Corp.*, No. 17-20499, 2018 WL 501270, at \*3, \*6-\*7 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 22, 2018) (Goodman, Mag. J.) (dismissing maritime negligence count that “improperly commingles claims” as an “impermissible shotgun pleading”); *Ward v. Carnival Cruises*, No. 17-24628, 2019 WL 342027, at \*\*2-3, n.1, n.2 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 28, 2019) (Scola, J.) (collecting cases).

Accordingly, the Court **strikes** the complaint, (**ECF No. 1**), as a shotgun pleading. Waldstein may file an amended complaint by **October 13, 2023**, provided it complies with this order, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a) and 10(b), and the *Iqbal/Twombly* standard. Furthermore, Waldstein is admonished not to include redundant claims or counts in her amended pleading.

Waldstein is forewarned that failure to comply with this order may result in the dismissal of this case with prejudice or other appropriate sanctions. See *Jackson*, 898 F.3d at 1358-59 (instructing that “if the plaintiff fails to comply with the court’s order—by filing a repleader with the same deficiency—the court should strike his pleading or, depending on the circumstances, dismiss his case and consider the imposition of monetary sanctions.” (quotations omitted)).

In light of the above, the Defendant’s motion to dismiss the Plaintiff’s complaint is **denied without prejudice (ECF No. 14)**.

**Done and ordered** in Miami, Florida on October 3, 2023.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R. N. Scola, Jr.', written over a horizontal line.

Robert N. Scola, Jr.  
United States District Judge